The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,028.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 48 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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One, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	3 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupees 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days:—

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at noon, calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.			Down		
	Sep.	Sep.		Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	& 21	Leave Bussorah	25	& 9
„ Kurrachee	11	25	„ Fao	29	13
„ Gundur	12	26	„ Bushire	27	11
„ Muscat	15	29	„ Linga	29	13
	Oct.			Oct.	
„ B. Abbas	17	1	„ B. Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	18	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	21	5	„ Gundur	5	19
„ Fao	22	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Avear, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR MAURITIUS.
(With quick despatch.)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1863.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE—The S. S. "WEST INDIAN'S" departure for Singapore and Hongkong has been POSTPONED to the 24th instant, on which date she will leave without fail.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

BARQUE HADDINGTON, from London. Consignees are requested to take notice that this Ship has arrived, and is now ready to discharge Cargo.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 15th September, 1863.

SALE OF WRECK AT KURRACHEE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the benefit of the concerned, at Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, 2nd October, at noon, the HULL of the Ship "MANDALAY," now lying in the harbour of Kurrachee.

Inventory of Stores can be had from Messrs. McIver and Co.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers,
Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited.)

Bombay, 9th September 1863.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co. :—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative pill but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the Pharmacopœia; a mineral purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES. Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Dict, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poonah.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

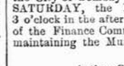
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1863.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.
(Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.)



THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 23th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1863.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a further DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 390 per Share, for the half-year ending 30th June 1863, will be payable to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY the 14th instant.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September 1863.

NOTICE.—Mrs LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1863.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, by direction of the Chairman, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of September 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the consideration of the Finance Committee's Report on the question of maintaining the Municipal License Tax.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th September 1863.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenaing's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

17th August 1863.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected Barges.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN,
} Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1863.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umrissi cloths, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Choges, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl-border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	....16 „	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	....18 „	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	....16 „	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	....16 „	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	....13 „	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	....16 „	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	....28 „	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„ 3 „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„ 3 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„ 4 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„ 4 „	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„ 6 „	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„ 7 „	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„ 6 „	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2 „	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„ 75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	... 10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„ 10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„ 10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„ 12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„ 70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	 25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	 20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	 8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„ 7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„ 7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympie	„ 8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„ 7 0
BADHAM'S West End	„ 7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	„ 3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„ 4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„ 3
Guyot's West End	„ 2
The Royal Courier Bag	„ 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„ 12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„ 2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„ 18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„ 14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„ 16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„ 10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„ 16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„ 6 „ 14
Gold Shirt Studs	„ 14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„ 8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„ 2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTYS Dark Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		30	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		8	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
JUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an (promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cheroottists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degree es of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS, received per Steamer "GOLCONDA"—

Hams in Canvas at	Rs. 1 4 per lb.
Bacon in cut	1 2 „
Cheese in cut	1 2 „

J. NEUBERG.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, in 1 lb. Jars. J. NEUBERG.

EPP'S HOMŒPATHIC COCOA, in 1 lb. Cannister. J. NEUBERG.

EPP'S COCOA NIBS, in 1 lb. Cannisters. J. NEUBERG.

POULSON'S CORN FLOUR, in 1 lb. Cannisters. J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR—COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED NORFOLK FLOUR. J. NEUBERG.

BISCUITS, BY HUNTLEY & PALMER, in 1 to 2 lbs. tins. J. NEUBERG.

TEA—

Best choice Oopack Congou Tea	Rs. 10 per 7lb. Box	
„ „ „	1-8 1lb. Packet.	
Superior choice Congou Pekoe Tea	„ 12 7lb. Box.	
Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea	„ 2-8 1lb. Cannister.	

No. 6 Humum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

1.—To receive Report of the Directors and Accounts to 3th June 1863.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in room of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who retires by rotation.

4.—To appoint Auditors.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 14th till 24th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
5th September 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BYCULLA HOTEL, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Roomsare replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

The HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1863.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only* —Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagnères de Bigorre—Bagnères de Luchon—Cannes —Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe —Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs exceed These in not less quantities than 1½dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	„ 22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do	„ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do	„ 15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule do	„ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	„ 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 21	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22	

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0 Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0 „ 17	8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27	0 „ 14	8

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do	„ 25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Radesheimer, do	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	„ 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserta Wine	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

	Heart-shaped Labels.
Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 22
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—September 11.

Government Securities:—Several purchases of Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 at 4 per cents were effected at Rs. 4-14 discount. One heavy lot of 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold at Rs 9-4, and several small pieces were bought for investment orders, at Rs. 9-8 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,716.

National Bank shares at Rs. 1941, and a small lot of 5 at Rs. 135 each.

People's Bank shares at Rs. 35.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 115.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares 3 at Rs.270, 1 at 280, and 2 at 275 each.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—September 17.

Hennell, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment, on leave, from Sholapore.

Edwards, Captain, Assistant Quarter Master, on duty from Poona.

Thacker, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—September 17.

Seton, Lieutenant, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on leave, to Baroda.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Resolution by the Government of India is published for general information:—

Simla, the 31st August 1868.

Read—A letter from the Accountant General, Bengal, No. 813, dated the 22nd ultimo, inquiring whether it is necessary to require Covenanted Civil Servants proceeding on furlough to Europe under the new rules, to produce no-demand certificates.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that no-demand certificates shall not be required from Covenanted Civil Servants, proceeding on furlough under the new rules, except when the furlough involves loss of appointment.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Under Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act XX. of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the following shall be Sub-Districts in the District of Ratnagherry, from 1st August 1868:—

The Taloka of Ratnaghery.		The Taloka of Sangumeshwur.	
No.	Rajapoor.	No.	Dasgud.
Do.	Chiploon.	The Khed Mahal.	
Do.	Dapoolee.	The Lanjs Mahal.	
Do.	Malwan.	The Vingorla Mahal.	
Do.	Goobagur.		

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act V. of 1868, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind the powers conferred on the Governor of Bombay in Council by Section XVI. of the Bombay District Police Act 1837 (Bombay Act VII. of 1867).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No 156, dated 12th August 1868, is published:—

"The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Macgregor, 2 months.

Captain A. Phillips, 6 months.

Captain F. W. Jones, 5 months.

Lieutenant C. J. S. Cahill, 4 months.

Lieutenant T. D. Malden, 2 months.

Lieutenant H. T. Bulkeley, 3 months.

Lieutenant J. Hibbert, 4 months.

Lieutenant W. J. Berthon, 4 months.

Surgeon C. G. H. Ross, 6 months.

Surgeon J. M. Earnest 6 months.

Surgeon J. Bean, 4 months."

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificates for two years, under the Furlough Rules of 1868:—

Captain J. G. T. Griffith, Royal Bombay Engineers, Executive Engineer, Kaira.

Captain J. H. P. Malcolmson, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, P. W. Department, Kulladghee.

In supersession of G. O. No. 183 of 14th March last, Lieutenant C. W. Hume, Rifle Brigade, was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces from the 22nd December 1867, pending further arrangements. Lieutenant Hume continued to perform the duties of Aide-de-camp in addition to his other duties.

Sub-Conductor C. Tyler, Unattached List, is promoted to conductor for his services in Abyssinia.

Conductor J. Moon, of the Commissariat Department, is promoted to Deputy Assistant Commissary for his services in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps.—Major George Davision, 4th September 1868.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps.—Captain Charles Thomas Heathcote, 7th September 1865.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

By Commander G. T. Robinson, I. N., Superintendent of Marine.

Mr. James Lawson, Mate of the Tug "Rustom," was appointed to the Command of that vessel from the 1st April 1868, vice Mr. H. Hillman, late Master in charge, discharged on the 31st March 1868.

Mr. C. B. Hayward, 1st Officer of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel "Sir John Lawrence" (relieved from duty, was transferred to Her Majesty's Hulk "Semiramis," as Supernumerary, from the 31st July 1868, pending the arrival of the "Dalhousie" from Suez.

Mr. James Hall, 3rd Officer of the "Coromandel" was transferred to the "Sir John Lawrence" as Supernumerary from the 31st July 1868.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Ahlers resumed the appointment of Consul at Bombay for His Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the 10th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Crowe, Supernumerary 3rd Assistant Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and with power to commit cases to the Sessions in the Poona District.

Messrs. A. Bosanquet and R. W. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan on the 12th instant before office hours.

Azum Bindoorao Anunt, Head Carkoon to the Mamlutdar of Ragewardee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kolladghee District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made consequent on the demise on the 30th ultimo, of Mr. P. Gonsalves, 4th Class Assistant and Acting 3rd Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium:—

Mr. H. Cameron to act as 3rd Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, salt, and Opium.

Mr. G. B. Spring is confirmed in the appointment of 4th Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. W. Payne to act as 4th Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves is appointed to the Medical charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Tatta.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Girdhur Ruttonlal, L.M., is appointed to the charge of the Shikarpore Dispensary, vice Sub-Assistant Surgeon Wamon Wassodew, transferred to the charge of the Hoobloe Charitable Dispensary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Irrigation Branch.)

Messrs. J. D. Ferguson, Executive Engineer 4th Grade, and H. Palliser, Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade, have passed an examination in the Marathi language as prescribed in the Public Works Code.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Beatty, now Engineer for Canals, Kurrachee, to be Superintendent of Works Western Indus, and Captain LeMessurier to be Superintendent of Works Eastern Indus.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. B. Curtis, Educational Inspector N.D., availed himself of the privilege leave of absence for twenty days granted to him under the Government Notification dated 31st ultimo, from the 16th instant.

Mr. Ganesham Nilkant Nadkarni, B.A, is appointed Deputy Inspector of Marathi Schools in the Island of Bombay, from the 20th instant.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 17	Tirrel	Morgan	Moulmein.
	Napier	Purdy	Calloa.
	Regina	Brady	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Nancy*, Ronsein, to Pondicherry.

Ship *Mistaka*, Calder, to Moulmein.

Ship *Impulse*, Doughty, to Moulmein.

Ship *Ceylon*, Leech, to Galle.

Ship *The Foundling*, Varian, to Liverpool.

Ship *Annie Sharp*, Evans, to Colombo.

S. S. *Malacca*, Macnamara, to China.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S. S. *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.

S. S. *Noda*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 11th September announced the arrivals of the ships "Kentuckian," J. Freeman, Boston 8th May; and "Berhampore," Peterson, Liverpool no date, touched at Holyhead.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 10th, S. S. "Californian," R. Watson, Bombay, S. S. "Simla," Hector, Suez, "Chalmer," Helps, Coconada; September 11th, S. S. "Tynemouth," J. B. Kennedy, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.—September 9th, S. S. "Koina," ——, Calcutta; September 10th, S. S. "Simla," Hector, Calcutta; September 11th, S. S. "Californian," ——, Calcutta.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 26th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "MALTA," (1,942 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain GEORGE HYDE, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bander for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th September, 1868.

CABIN BREAD FOR SALE. Apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.

JUST LANDED, Guinness's Stout in quarts at Rupees 7-8 per dozen.

J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE from Oporto at Rupees 24 per dozen,

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Carved and Plain. CIGAR HOLDERS.

J. NEUBERG.

TO SHIPMASTERS.—A small consignment of PHŒNIX MILLS CABIN BREAD, just received per "J. P. Whitney," direct from Calcutta, and for sale by

B. F. FIELD, Jr., Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

18th September 1868.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—J. C. PINTO begs to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Bombay Presidency that the above Hotel will be OPEN for the reception of VISITORS from SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

He hopes by attention to the comforts of his Constituents to merit a continuance of their support.

NOTICE.—WANTED, two PORTUGUESE CLERKS, who can write fast and legible hand-writing. Apply with Testimonials to MR. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor High Court, at No. 2 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, that large upper-storied HOUSE, at Breach Candy, lately vacated by Dr. Hunter. For Rent and further particulars apply to MR. NOWROJEE JEHANGHIER GAMUDIA, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort, or at the new Bungalow at the corner of the Vellard, Mahaluxmee.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 19th, 21st, and 22nd instant, on account of "PAPETI," (Parsee New Year's Day).

A. GORDON, Assistant Commissioner of P. C.

Bombay, 17th September 1868.

NOTICE—Consignees of Goods per "MONARCHY," DAY, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain DAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents of Ship "Monarchy."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN," Captain ALLAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLAN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co., Agents for Captain Allan.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th September 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for certain work to be carried out on the Middle Ground Shoal, Bombay Harbour, will be received by the undersigned at his Office, at the Mazagon Workshops, up to 6th October 1868, till 1 P.M.

Particulars will be learnt on personal application at the Office from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. PYM, Captain, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 16th September 1868.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, at moderate Prices—

Medoc St. Julien in Quarts.
Haut Sauternes " " and Pints.
Chambertin "
Vermouth „ 6/2 Gill Bottles.
Absinthe „ 6/4 " "
Charteuse „ 6/4 " "
Kersch-wasser (G. B. Biankinhagen) in 5 Gill Bottles.
Anisette in 7/2 and 4 Gill Bottles.
Orange Curagao „ 8/4 Gill Bottles.
Bitters „ 2/2 " "
Sherry in Quart Bottles and Quarter Casks.
Port in Quarts.
Champagne in Pints.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Estate of ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order dated the 17th day of September instant, made by the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD in the above matters, it was ordered that the said ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE be discharged under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, in my Chambers, in the High Court, at 10.30 of the clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 17th day of September 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER, Attorneys for Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Seventy Thousand Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT for the use of the Cochin Government.

2. Tenders will be received till MONDAY the 5th proximo, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. Twenty-five Thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mallipooram in Cochin in the months of October and November 1868, and the remainder gradually in each succeeding month, so as to complete the delivery by the end of March 1869.

4. The Salt to be landed by the Contractor at his own expense.

5. Salt not pure and of good quality will be rejected.

6. The Tenders must specify in words at length the rate, in Rupees, per hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Bombay Salt."

J. S. VERNÈDE, Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government. Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin. 9th September 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1868.

IN a recent number we published an account of the meeting held at Calcutta to protest against the introduction into Bengal of an educational cess such as the one whose good effects are beginning to make themselves sensibly felt on this side of India. It is perhaps idle, in the present low stage of human progress, to expect any large body of men to come cheerfully forward in support of a measure which, while promising to diminish one of the principal sources of human wickedness and misery, deprives them in some infinitesimal degree of the means of personal enjoyment, and it would certainly be nothing short of madness to look for such a display of virtue in the pampered and profoundly selfish aristocracy of Bengal. But we must confess to having seldom read the report of the proceedings of any public meeting with a feeling of livelier indignation, than those of the one to which we are now referring. Some of the recent gatherings in support of the present Irish Establishment have seemed to us to go very nearly as far as it was possible to go in the direction of political inhumanity and selfishness: but even here it was generally possible to discover the half-effaced traces of a serious, though, as we think, mistaken conviction, behind the most brutal and unfeeling utterances. But the solitary principle to which the Baboos appeal is that of their own immunity from any further burdens which they consider to be guaranteed to them by the terms of Lord Cornwallis's Settlement. That Act, to which their present enormous wealth may be directly traced, is thrust forward as a plea to protect them from being compelled to bear any share in the expense of so noble a work as the creation of a popular system of education, independent alike of the fitful contributions of individuals, and the contributions of a government, which has a hundred other objects to attend to, and provide for, often with most inadequate means. Instead of coming magnanimously forward in support of a scheme which opens out such prospects of genuine progress to that country, for which they often profess, in their school-boy rhetoric, so profound an interest, these leaders of Bengal Native Society clap their hands to their pockets and protest against being called to pay a single pie, in violation of their Perpetual Settlement. And these are the men who are considered fit to govern India, and direct her newborn energies to worthy and enduring ends!

The European middle ages were certainly ages when anarchy and ignorance had risen to great heights, and when it often seemed as if society and knowledge were doomed to perish together. But the great aims and purposes which the philosophers of Greece had cherished, and the lofty moral spirit which it was the mission of the Hebrews to develope, were never withdrawn from that agitated society, and the work of civilization was never wholly suspended. The social order and the creeds of that age have changed, in obedience to inevitable laws, but its history is still pregnant with instruction, because it reveals to us the growth of the only civilization which has at once a moral and intellectual basis, and has fostered a genuine and harmonious human development. Now in that history there are few facts which strike us more than the forwardness of all classes to promote by pecuniary sacrifices the cause of moral and intellectual improvement. Before the fourteenth century, and when the Church had not yet displayed a jealousy of knowledge, these two objects were easily and frequently combined, and every monastery was a school, and nearly every church a centre to some extent of intellectual as well as merely religious interests. The vast endowments, for the schools and universities which were established between the 12th and 16th century were an excess, it must be remembered, over the tithe which was originally established in the 7th century, and under Charlemagne and his successors was certainly in part emoloyed for what would now be called educational purposes, and was always at least assigned to the support of the intellectual classes. We have thus the example of the most boundless munificence in endowments, and a willingness to bear a large burden on land, in addition to many others for certain moral ends which were believed, and on the whole not unjustly, to be for the general good of society. To this unworldly spirit Europe owes an immense debt, for as social progress depends upon knowledge, and real knowledge is seldom found where schools and universities have no existence, Europe would have remained as stationary as India if the burghers and nobles of those centuries had thought with the ignoble aristocracy of Bengal that it was the business of Governments to provide for all those things, and the rich man's main aim in life to defend his pockets, and fatten and die in selfish seclusion. And when we recollect the monstrous evils which India has derived from the ignorance of her people, and the vital importance of some supreme effort on the part of that people to overcome it, is it possible to read without pity and contempt the remarks of these Bengal millionaires who, owing, it must be remembered, their wealth to an unwise alienation of public revenue, refuse now to submit to some slight deduction from it for an object, on which more than any any other, the future of India depends. Their one plea, we observe, is the perpetual settlement: but if so we would advise them to reserve it, and not thrust it forward on all occasions in front of their battle, for recent events have shown that nations are becoming impatient of all arguments whose appeal is to mere prescription in defiance of the most pressing moral considerations, the changing order of the world.

NEWS of a horrible, but not unprecedented, calamity reached us yesterday by telegraph, derived, however, from the not absolutely trustworthy journals of New York. While we are lamenting over the floods of Guzerat and Sind, and using every reasonable effort to repair the havoc made by the elements in fertile lands and populous villages, a catastrophe, compared with which ours is as nought, has inflicted widespread ruin in the Western Hemisphere. An earthquake in the ridges of the mighty Cordilleras—the Himalayas of the Southern Pacific shores—has overthrown several cities, destroyed property valued by the million, and extinguished twenty-two thousand living beings. The slopes and valleys around and below the huge volcanos of Chimboraze and Cotapaxi have been rent and shaken by the subtlest force known to men—the result of chemical action in that sublime subterranean laboratory which works in secret for cycles, and then manifests its inconceivable power without a warning note, but with complete, instant, awful energy. Men who have dwelt in countries upon the belt of earth and sea subject to earthquakes tell us that this is the one natural phenomenon to which human nature can never become accustomed. On the slopes of the Andes from Panama Bay to the far south there are frequent tremulous motions of the earth, yet the effect of each fresh shock produces a sensation as vivid and new as if the terror-striking shudder of the solid ground had never before tried the nerves of men. No amount of experience enables a resident to keep down the breathless dread struck into him by the rocking of the earth. The resistless hurricane, the fierce lightning, the boundless rain-deluges of the tropics excite no unconquerable alarm; the earthquake alone exercises an imperial sway, and commands from weak man the instantly-rendered homage of fear.

In the absence of details we can only notice the reported fact in the eloquent brevity of the telegraphic summary; but a glance at the map will show how extensive the injury has been. The shock beginning probably in Ecuador, perhaps near Quito, so awfully visited in 1797, may, for aught we know, have stretched its ravages to Lima, and even further south. The range of earthquakes frequently extends over hundreds of miles. The force which destroyed Caraccas and twenty thousand dwellers in Venezuela, fifty-six years ago, was felt as far north as the Ohio valley; and when Lisbon collapsed in 1755, it is recorded that the vibrations were experienced in England, Norway, Bohemia, and Switzerland. An earthquake in Chili in 1835 is said to have expended its force over a thousand miles. Of course the principal volume of destructive agency, as a rule, is exerted in a comparatively small area, though there are instances of simultaneous outbursts in widely-separated localities. The full details of the present tragedy will interest not only the lover of wonders, but furnish material for the moralist, and facts for the men of science; and we shall look with great interest for the reports of an event marked by the rare combination of vast human suffering and stupendous Power.

ON Dr. Birdwood leaving Bombay Mr. James Taylor was appointed Acting Registrar of the University of Bombay.

WE learn from an Indore letter of the 15th inst. that there had been showers of rain since the 12th; on the evening of the 14th the rain fell heavily.

THE "Poona Observer" of yesterday announces the death at Simla, on the 14th instant, of Colonel Colin F. Campbell, of the 46th Regiment. "This officer served with much distinction in the Crimea, for which,—in addition to the Medal and clasps, the Turkish and Sardinian orders, and the 5th Class of the Mediji, he received the decoration of Knight of the Legion of Honour. Colonel Campbell's untimely death is deeply regretted by his brother officers, and his numerous friends, by whom he was universally beloved and respected."

IT is understood that Government have now before them the opinions of the Law Authorities as to the legality of the Bombay Agency of the Bank of Bengal. The purport of those opinions is kept a great secret, but a common sense interpretation of the provisions of the Bank's charter relating to branches should afford a clue to its substance.—*Indian Daily News, Sept.* 12.

ONE huge special train is not after all to bring "Cæsar and his fortunes" to Calcutta from Simla, or rather from Umballa on the termination of the Railway opening ceremonies in November. It appears that the Viceroy, his suite, and principal members of Government will leave Umballa by special train early in November, but that the office establishments will not leave Simla before the 15th November.—*Ibid.*

MR. J. D. GORDON, C. S. I., Private Secretary to the Viceroy, we are sorry to hear, will have, through feeble health, to take leave to England shortly, though possibly not before Sir John Lawrence's term of office has expired. This is the more to be regretted, as Mr. Gordon is able, and liked, and esteemed by all who have occasion to transact official business with him, as well as by society at large.—*Ibid.*

WE regret to hear of the death of Lieutenant Alexander, R.A., doing duty at this station. His funeral takes place this morning at 5 o'clock.—*Pioneer, Sept.* 14.

WE regret to announce the death, from cholera, on Thursday evening last, of Mr. W. Greenway, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle.—*Ibid.*

MR. JOHN SINCLAIR PORTER has been appointed an assistant Settlement Officer on a salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment at Etah.—*Ibid.*

WE hear there is some probability that the Commander-in-Chief's Camp will be formed at Lahore early in the cold season. The change of programme in the Chief's movements is doubtless due to the frontier disturbance.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN BULLER, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, and Lieutenant W. S. A. Lockhart, 14th Bengal Lancers, who has only lately returned from Abyssinia, where he served with the Sind Horse, have been appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General with the Huzara Field Force. Both officers have already left Simla to take up their appointments with the Right and Left Divisions respectively.—*Ibid.*

WE regret to have to record a sad accident, which occurred at Kotegurh near Simla on the 4th instant. A German Missionary, much and deservedly respected, the Rev. Mr. Rebsch, was riding homewards, accompanied by his two daughters, when the pony upon which one of the ladies was riding took fright, shied, and fell over the edge of the khud down a precipice some eighty feet deep. Both the young lady and her animal were literally smashed to atoms. Her father and sister, of course, saw the frightful occurrence, but they were powerless to render the slightest aid or assistance.—*Ibid.*

MR. H. BUTTS is Officiating as Settlement Officer in the room of Major Chamier.—*Lucknow Times, September* 12.

WE learn from the "Madras Times" of the 12th instant that the Commander-in-Chief in that Presidency leaves Ootacamund on the 21st instant, on a tour to Quilon and Cannanore, and will be absent about ten days. Head Quarters will return to Madras at the end of October.

THE Council of Military Education have suggested that certain reading books should be added to those now in use in the Military Schools in India. His Excellency Lieutenant-General McCleverty considers it highly desirable that the list of books authorized for the use of the Regimental Schools in England and adopted entirely in Bengal, should also be introduced in this Presidency. The local Government concur in the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Madras Times, Sept.* 11.

MR. JAMES FRASER, Collector of the Godavery, who has just returned from six months' leave to Europe, on private affairs, narrowly missed causing a vacancy yesterday (10th inst.) in the higher ranks of the Civil Service. While stepping from the ladder of the *Sind's* into the Manjilah boat that was waiting for him, the swell of the sea being rather great, his foot slipped, and he fell into the water. Happily he was at once rescued, and brought into the boat in a damp but sound condition of body. This Presidency could ill afford to lose the services of this gentleman, and the best thanks of the public are due to the boatmen and others by whose instrumentality Mr. Fraser's life appears to have been saved.—*Madras Times Sept.* 12.

A MR. JONES, belonging to the Bengal Civil Service, is employed in Madras at present, on special duty, in connection—if we remember right—with a reduction of Secretariat establishments. It may be that the character of his duties has made him unpopular; in any case the "Madras Athenæum," in the following paragraph, which is headed "The Great Jones," implies proper to make him the butt of its humour:—"We are in a position to state that Mr. Thomas Jones, the eminent Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government, is graciously pleased to express his approval of the poppadums and sea-breezes of Madras. His sayings and doings in our Government offices, more especially the former, are still exciting immense attention. We all seem, according to this illustrious man, to have been fast asleep in Madras hitherto, and we all ought to thank the Bengal Government heartily for sending us—Jones. How the Bengal Government, how indeed the Supreme Government, and how in particular 'Lawrence' can spare 'Jones' we are unable to understand. '*L'etat c'est moi*' is Mr. Jones' motto: and here, there, and everywhere he impresses the truth of it upon his patient audiences. The 'Table Talk of Mr. Thomas Jones' in 50 quarto volumes, small type, should soon issue from the Penitentiary Printing Press. It will be dedicated to 'my friend Napier.'"

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Pioneer, Sept.* 14)

WE are indebted to a correspondent in Huzara for the following:—

"CAMP OGHEE, 6TH SEPTEMBER 1868.—There is no news stirring yet. Occasionally some two or three hundred of the enemy show themselves on the border about eight miles from our camp, but they do not dare to come closer. No more troops have joined us here yet; but the force is being fast collected in different parts of Huzara.

"We do not expect an advance for another fortnight, but we anticipate some slight fighting when we do. The enemy are very far from contemptible. If all the tribes on this side the Indus were to combine and concentrate their forces, they could muster not less than 30,000 fighting-men, but there is not the slightest ground for anticipating any such result in the present state of frontier politics. Indeed, the probabilities are still the other way, as they were when the disturbance broke out, about a month ago. Still, dealing with them in detail, we may have five or six thousand men opposed to us at any time, and possibly (but this I think improbable) ten or fifteen thousand. The Hussunzies can expect no help from the trans-Indus tribes—these last have more than enough to do to settle their own affairs. Swat and Boneyr are at a good distance, and Feroze Shah is either a fugitive or a nonentity on the border."

(*Indian Daily News, September* 12)

THERE is no foundation for the statement which has appeared that the Commander-in-Chief will proceed to Huzara to superintend the military operations on that frontier. All intended to be done hardly justifies the employment of a Major-General, much less necessitates the presence in Huzara of the head of the Indian Army. The expedition—and as we write it has probably marched—will be little more than an ordinary Punjab Frontier one. If the operations were through any, at present inconceivable, cause to be delayed until, say, after November, when the Chief generally takes a cold weather tour of inspection, his Excellency might probably consider it would be as well for him to be in the Punjab as in any other part of the empire. On the other hand, it will be almost necessary for his Excellency to be in Calcutta in January, when the Duke of Edinburgh is expected to land here.

THREATENED FAMINE IN OUDH.

(*Lucknow Times, Sept.* 9.)

NOTHING short of a miracle will now save Oudh from a famine next year. Within the last week, the price of grain in Lucknow has risen considerably: wheat from 19 seers to 14, and gram from 28 seers to 20 for the rupee. As the servants say, they get a seer less every day. Matters, however, at present, appear to be worse outside the province, for an unusual amount of exportation of grain from Oudh is said to be going on in the directions of Cawnpore and Benares. Strings of laden carts may be seen every day wending their way through the city.

We are very glad to find the Local Government is fully alive to the coming emergency, and taking time by the forelock. We happen to have one or two very important public works sanctioned and ready to be proceeded with. These it is intended to prosecute as energetically as possible. At a very short notice, Captain Forbes, chief of the Irrigation Department of Oudh, with his assistants Messrs. Heaford, Henslowe, Clarke, and Froude, have been ordered out into camp. They proceed at once to Sultanpore, near which town a number of tanks, ponds, and jheels are to be embanked. During the cold season, the canal from the Sardah to the Gogra will be taken in hand, and the irrigation system proper will be set upon in earnest.

The construction of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, also employs a great number of hands, but we regret to hear rumours of a want of unanimity among the chief railway officials, which is said to prevent these important works being carried on so energetically as Government has every reason to expect.

The internal economy of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway appears rather anomalous, but whether, for what is now going on, censure is due to the Directors at home, or the officials on the spot, is difficult to say.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIVE TROOPS.

SOME weeks ago we published the intended movements of European troops for the season 1868-69. The following is the programme of the movements of native troops for the season:—

ARTILLERY.

2nd Company, from Rajkote to Aden.
3rd Company, from Aden to Rajkote.

CAVALRY.

Wing Poona Horse, from Jacobabad to Seroor, to rejoin head-quarters.
Detachment 3rd Regiment (Sind Horse), from Abyssinia and Seroor to Jacobabad, to rejoin head-quarters.

INFANTRY.

2nd Grenadiers, from Abyssinia and Sattara to Poona.
3rd Regiment N. I., from Abyssinia and Poona to Mhow.
5th Regiment N. L. I., from Belgaum to Aden.
7th Regiment N. I., from Aden to Belgaum.
9th Regiment N. I., from Dhoolia and Asseerghur to Poona.
15th Regiment N. I., from Mhow to Mehidpoor and Augur; and a detachment from Bombay to Mhow.
17th Regiment N. I., from Rajkote to Kolapoor.
18th Regiment N. I., from Abyssinia and Baroda to Rajkote.
23rd N. L. I., from Kattiawar to Dhoolia and Asseerghur.
25th Regiment N. I., from Abyssinia and Sholapoor to Kattiawar.
27th Regiment N. I., from Abyssinia and Hydrabad to Kurrachee.

Bengal Regiments.

10th Punjaub Light Cavalry, from Malligaum to Sealcote.
12th Punjaub Light Cavalry, from Malligaum to Umballa.
26th Punjaub N. I., from Mehidpore and Augur to Umballa.

Madras Regiments.

1st Light Cavalry, from Poona to Kamptee.
12th Regiment N. I., from Poona to some station in the Pegu Division.
17th Regiment N. I., from Kurrachee to Madras.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ENSUING SEASON'S OVERLAND TROOP TRANSPORT SERVICE.

THE second season of the system of transport of troops to India from England and *vice versa* by the Overland route, which system commenced and was so successfully carried out last year, being just about to begin, the following particulars will no doubt be highly interesting. The transports on this side, the "Euphrates," "Malabar," and "Jumna" we understand, have, each been overhauled, and are in excellent condition for commencing the work of the season. The "Euphrates" and "Malabar" are both in Bombay harbour, and will leave for Suez on the 1st and 12th prox., respectively; the "Jumna" will leave Suez for Bombay on the 17th prox. The following is the official programme of the movements of the troop-ships for the season 1868-9:—

OUTWARD.

Ship.	Leaves Portsmouth (Prince's Dock Q.).	Arrives at Malta.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives at Alexandria.	Delivers Troops to	Leaves Suez.	Arrives at Aden.	Leaves Aden.	Arrives at Bombay.
Serapis	[20 Sept. (P.) 28 Sept. (Q.)	4 Oct.	5 Oct.	11 Oct.	Crocodile	17 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	1 Nov.
Crocodile	[1 Oct. (P.) 14 Oct. (Q.)	[15 Oct. 21 Nov. (P.)	16 Oct. 22 Oct. (P.)	26 Oct.	Serapis	1 Nov.	7 Nov.	8 Nov.	15 Nov.
Serapis	[15 Nov. (P.) 1 Dec. (Q.)	21 Nov. 26 Nov. (P.)	22 Nov. 27 Nov. (P.)	30 Nov. 7 Dec. (P.)	Crocodile	6 Dec.	12 Dec.	13 Dec.	20 Dec.
Crocodile	[29 Nov. (P.) 12 Dec. (Q.)	26 Nov. 1 Dec. (P.)	27 Nov. 2 Dec. (P.)	7 Dec. 13 Dec. (P.)	Serapis	12 Dec.	18 Dec.	19 Dec.	26 Dec.
Serapis	[13 Dec. (P.) 26 Dec. (Q.)	1 Dec. 6 Dec. (P.)	2 Dec. 7 Dec. (P.)	13 Dec. 19 Dec. (P.)	Crocodile	18 Dec.	24 Dec.	25 Dec.	1

POONA GAIETIES.

POONA, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

I AM thankful to say that the croaking prophesies in my last letter to you were not verified. We have had uninterrupted fine weather since the day on which I despatched that epistle. I believe I said that this month was to be gayer than the last, and I see no reason to retract.

First we have had the North and South matches, resulting in complete victories for the former, and, I believe, in two defeats for the latter. A wise man will be careful how he mentions the results to a Southern partisan. An incautious person who should pass a remark to the effect that the South has not been perfectly victorious in the hearing of an adherent of that division, would lay himself open to instant attack. Thus I, the writer of this, was exulting radiantly on the event of the match to a Federal, I mean Northerner, a personal friend, when I observed an impatient movement of the shoulder-blades in a group near. I was not acquainted with any of them, but my friend was. Each man of that group ceased talking, and the party separated. But that restless disturbance of the boney part was an unmistakeable symptom. After pretending to walk away they each and all turned round and made for my friend, looking fiercely on me the while. "I say," they began, "wasn't it a shame—our best bowler—all through him—should have won in a canter—North have nothing to be proud of,"—and so on. I submitted in silence, and have been very wary ever since. The fact was, and there is no disguising it, that the South was overmatched both in bowling and batting. The fielding, too, of the North was excellent, though, perhaps, the South were a shade better in that respect.

Mr. F. J. Oliphant made the best score for the South, his batting being very close and neat. He and Mr. Gibson undoubtedly played in better form than any on the field, except perhaps Mr. Mander of the Northern Eleven. The best score of the day was made by Mr. Cotton, who scored 44 very brilliantly. The bowling for the South was very fair, though, on the whole, slower than that of the North.

It is the loss of Mr. Mackinnon that the South bewail so much, and they were certainly justified in doing so, for his bowling was excellent. Mr. Mackinnon's action in bowling is rather against him; from a distance it has very much the appearance of a throw. The victories of the North are all the more creditable, that there was a doubt whether they would be able to play at all, at one time, from dearth of good players.

The next great gaiety is the regatta. Some enterprising persons of the Artillery caste amused themselves by rowing about on the river in selfish enjoyment, perched four in a row on floating penknives. It suddenly occurred to these people that the inhabitants of Poona might like to see them disporting themselves in flannel jerseys and straw hats, so they made a suggestion. They intimated that they would row against four Bombay men, and beat them, provided the Bombay Ducks did not turn out too strong. Two enterprising subalterns also offered to row against four colonels, if four of that high caste could be found willing to endanger their lives on the deep blue. There were several other races announced, and thus it came to pass. On Saturday last, at five in the afternoon, Mr. Sassoon's compound was turned into an al-fresco bonnet-box. A large crowd of ladies in all the colours of the rainbow might have been observed by the male spectator seated in front of their chignons and on the upper sides of chairs. By the way, what a deal of character there is in a chignon! There is the broad chignon, the long chignon, the chignon which has climbed on to the top of the head in spite of the efforts of the hair to drag it down, and the chignon which has dropped down and stayed there, seemingly sustained by a web of hair. There is also the chignon with head and face attached, and the very transparent chignon with things like whiskers inside. I have seen chignons with curls in utterly impossible places, and of divers lengths; chignons, too, which reminded me painfully of the millstone to be worn round the neck. Here is a description of chignon whose abiding place is the crown of the head, and which will always be a source of wonder and admiration to me. It is a work of art, requiring such a power of intellect to conceive, much less to carry out, that the mind recoils with a feeling of awe from the contemplation. It seems a species of profanity to see it waggle and shake when its ethereal possessor condescends to titter. It is a thing to serenade solemnly, to celebrate in blank verse, and to be taken off to the tune of the "Dead March in Saul." But if I rush into chignons in this way I shall never struggle out; so I return to our aquatic sheep.

The first race on the card, of which there were several "correct" editions about, was Bombay against the Artillery Boat Club. This resulted in an easy victory for Bombay. I have heard several reasons for this defeat, the most sensible being that Bombay got in first. However, it is a fact that their beautiful ball,—I am not speaking ironically,—detained the Artillery till after six in the morning seeing their guests off. Amusements of that sort have not a very exhilarating effect on the nerves the next day, and when the time came they were all abroad. They would have been beaten at any rate; their stroke was far too quick, and with a long easy stroke the Bombay Boat walked away from them, winning easily. The pace was slow compared with a good race at home, but fair enough for India. The time, I hear, was about 6½ minutes.

The next, a pontoon race, was very good, a neat thing being made of it at the finish. I have seldom seen a closer race than that between the Staff Corps and Poona. The two boats kept together very well, and as they neared the flags the excitement was considerable. At every stroke one or other shot a little ahead, now a foot in front, now as much behind, till with a strong spirit the Staff came in about a foot to the good. The sympathies were mostly on the side of "Poona." They had only two days to prepare in, and really did wonders under their stroke Captain Vandeleur, whose pluck deserved to win.

After that came the two subalterns against four colonels. The colonels were set afloat in a tub and playfully advised to go in and win. The consequence was that the two subalterns won comfortably and came in flushed with victory and hard work. It was a positive act of insanity to set four men, who have soared above trifles and subalterns, to exhaust themselves by pulling faces and a large ship against two young men on a floating penknife. The conclusion was evident.

The last race of all was the Staff against Bombay: a certainty also. Bombay won by several lengths, in a good imitation of total darkness.

Altogether the regatta was very good, being almost, I may say, composed of scratch races. Next year I expect it will be a good deal better, as the Boating Club gives promise of something tangible.

A few words as to the ball. Comparisons are odious, and when two things are equal they cannot be compared. The ball of the 9th and the W. I. Club ball are usually the great dancing events of the season. I must say I have seldom seen a better, and not often so good, a ball. The rooms are very pretty, and would look still more so if the gentlemen did not insist on standing about the steps between the upper and lower rooms. The ladies' dresses and the dear creatures' faces were as superhumanly beautiful as usual. There were very few who showed an inclination to dance on their heads, for the floor was very good and there was not much excuse for falling. The supper was excellent, and indeed the Artillery did the whole thing in the style for which they are famous.

No more at present from your own Jenkins.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.

IT will be remembered that during the last Christmas holidays an attempt was made by some evil disposed persons to upset a passenger train, by means of an iron chair being laid upon the rails at Etola near Baroda. Fortunately, however, the trick was discovered in time, the chair removed, and two of the scoundrels detected, tried, convicted and, punished with two years' rigorous imprisonment by the magistrate of the district. The Session Judge, however, discovering a technical error in the proceedings of the magistrate quashed the same, and ordered the prisoners to be discharged.

We regret to hear that another attempt has been recently made at a place between Broach and Chumargaum on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line, by means of an iron chair being firmly fixed on the line, so that it might not be easily removed by a train passing over it. Luckily the next passenger train happening to pass after the chair had been affixed broke it to p eces, and the train passed on without receiving any injury. Since then various efforts were made to discover the offender, but they proved ineffectual, until recently, when Mr. Dhunjeesha Dadabhoy, police inspector on the line, succeeded in tracing the offender. He was one Villoocolie, formerly a labourer in the employ of the Railway Company, but who had been dismissed for misconduct; and it was distinctly proved in evidence that he was seen tampering with the line by two coonbies (farmers). He was convicted of the offence by Mr. Kemball, the Sessions Judge of Surat, and sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for the period of seven years. Great praise is due to Mr. Dhunjeesha Dadabhoy for his vigilance in bringing this case to a successful issue.

BOMBAY.

TUESDAY first, being the Parsee festival day called "Papeti," or new year's day, will be observed as a general holiday in the Parsee community. Tuesday is the principal day for the observance of this festival, but the festivities and religious ceremonies are kept up for four or five days, and we notice that most of the banks intend to close their offices on Saturday (to-morrow), Monday, and Tuesday. The Government offices will also be closed on Tuesday.

MR. CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA delivered last night a very learned and interesting lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on "the Five Intercalary Days," called *Gatha Gumbars*, which commenced yesterday, according to the doctrines of the Parsee religion. The discourse will be resumed this evening at six o'clack at the same place.

AT the close of last week the value of silver in the Bombay Mint ready for coinage was Rs. 22,75,087, of which 22 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

THE following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 15th instant, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 7th instant:—

		15th Sept.		7th Sept.
Rs.	10 Note	Rs. 29,16,460	Rs.	28,37,730
Rs.	20 ,, ...	Rs. 22,12,880	Rs.	21,72,820
Rs.	50 ,, ...	Rs. 23,63,000	Rs.	23,56,900
Rs.	100 ,, ...	Rs. 87,02,900	Rs.	85,99,500
Rs.	500 ,, ...	Rs. 22,85,500	Rs.	21,57,500
Rs.	1,000 ,, ...	Rs. 2,60,06,000	Rs.	2,61,15,000
	Total ..	Rs. 4,41,85,340	Rs.	4,42,39,440

YESTERDAY at 3 A.M. a Purdasee, while asleep in the verandah of a shop in the Chuckla, was found with an incised wound on the left side of his neck. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and on examining his wound it was found by the medical attendant to have been inflicted by a sharp instrument, though the Purdasee affirms the wound was caused by a cat bite.

ON Wednesday last a mendicant named Dewjee Sumboo, 60 years of age, was found dead in the verandah of a house at Omercarry. Information of his death was sent to the Coroner, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

YESTERDAY at the Jamsetjee Hospital, Mr. Warden took the declaration of two women, named Coolsam and Fatima, who had been knocked down by a runaway buggy at Oomercarry which came from behind at a great speed. The wheels of the buggy passed over the elbow of Coolsam, and inflicted bruises on the head and face of Fatima. The driver of the buggy is in custody, pending the recovery of the women.

MR. JOHN CONNON yesterday committed two men named Succaram Sudoba and Narayen Buckagar to be tried at the ensuing Criminal Sessions the former for having stolen gold ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 304, the property of Balla Narayen, and Narayen for having dishonestly received the same. Succaram had lived in the same house with Balla Narayen, and when accused of having stolen the ornaments denied having done so; but when a policeman was called in he (Succaram) took Balla to the house of the second prisoner, who produced the articles, which were identified.

AN information was laid yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, by a Chundumull Goonamchund against Visram Ghattee, in which he said—"I am a broker, and reside in Bhoewara near Bhooleshwur. I know one Visram Ghattee, a servant of Bhasker Wasoodew Futtuck. About seven or eight days ago I entrusted to him articles worth Rs. 124, for the purpose of showing them to his master. He promised to return them next morning if his master did not like them. Next day I went to look for the said Visram Ghattee, but could not find him until the 14th inst. I then asked him for the said jewels. He said they were with his master—and asked me to come in the evening. Accordingly I went there, but in consequence of information received by me, I have reason to believe that he has fraudulently appropriated the above articles. I charge him with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension." His Worship ordered a warrant to be issued.

A MAN named Bodia Suckia and three women, named respectively Rajee, Nagee, and Bodee, were charged before Mr. Warden, at the Mazagon Police Office, yesterday, with assaulting one Balee (woman). It seems that a little girl had told Balee that her (Balee's) brother-in-law had been severely assaulted by the prisoners. The complainant went to the prisoners' house to ask the reason of assault, and remonstrated with them, when they all joined together and struck her, and gave her a cut, said to have been caused by an iron instrument. All four were found guilty; the first was fined Rs. 15, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

A BROKER named Shrinarayen Muguiram was yesterday committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions under the following circumstances. Dayaram Jaikisson stated—I am killedar in the employ of Balchund Luckmondass and have a shop at Wittulwaddy. The business is conducted in the name of Heeralall Jayeo. On Wednesday the 2nd instant the prisoner, who is a broker, came to my shop about five in the evening and stated that one Raghoonathdass Ramchunder, a Marwaree with whom I have had dealings, wanted Rs. 1,000. I gave him that sum, Rs. 750 in Government currency notes and Rs. 250 in cash, and he then went away. I afterwards sent my servant, named Balchund, to ascertain whether the Rs. 1,000 had been credited in the account book of Raghoonathdass. My servant returned and informed me that the above sum had not been received by Raghoonathdass. I then reported the matter to the police and went in search of the prisoner but could not find him. I sent a telegram to Callian the same night, and on the following day went to Callian and thence to Sholapore in search of the prisoner, but did not succeed in finding him. On my way to Bombay on the 5th instant I happened to see the prisoner at Mohul station and in the train going towards Sholapore. I alighted at the next station, Marheh, and despatched a telegram to the railway police at Sholapore requesting them to apprehend the prisoner. I received a reply in three hours, and I then proceeded to Sholapore by next train and saw the prisoner in the custody of the railway police there. The railway police jemadar showed me Rs. 250 in Government currency notes, Rs. 340-8-3 in cash, and two pieces of gold of the value of Rs. 331-8, which he said were found on the prisoner's person. The case was then sent to the railway fouzdar, who referred it to the railway magistrate at Poona, by which it was sent to Bombay. I charge the prisoner with cheating and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO ASSISTANT-SURGEON O'BRIEN, R.H.A., AT MHOW.

THE following address has been presented by a number of the Parsee residents at Mhow, to Assistant-Surgeon T. M. O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, D. Battery E. Brigade, R. H. A., on the occasion of his leaving that station:—

Camp Mhow, 2nd September 1868.

To, T. M. O'BRIEN, Esq. Royal Horse Artillery, Mhow.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, being desirous of expressing our sorrow on the eve of your departure from this station and of publicly acknowledging the obligations you have conferred on us, and our high sense of your merits as a Physician, and personal regard and esteem as an English gentleman, avail ourselves of this opportunity to present you with a valedictory address.

Since your first arrival amongst us, now some four years ago, you have devoted yourself unremittingly to our welfare; your medical advice has been always freely offered to the poor, while you assisted them with your purse, as time and circumstances rendered that assistance necessary. In the practice of your honorable profession, your kind and courteous manners will ever be remembered by us with sincere gratitude.

In you, sir, the poor have found a generous and efficient doctor, who has on more than one occasion sacrificed his own repose to the recovery of his patients.

Your surgical skill is so generally acknowledged and known, that it is needless for us to add one word of praise on this head; nor to allude in detail to the many instances in which it has been proved in practice amongst us.

Above all, we esteem you as a private individual, kind and condescending to the inferiors of this place, and long after you have left, your memory will be cherished amongst us, as we call to mind every kind word we heard from you, the suggestions we received, and the anxious care you bestowed in our welfare. We now beg to hand you, as a slight token of our regard, this purse of rupees one thousand, requesting you to lay it out in the purchase of a Silver Tea Set to bear the following inscription:—

"Presented to T. M. O'BRIEN, Esq., R. H. A., by Auderjee Dadabhoy Merwanjee, Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Merwanjee Coowerjee & Co., Eduljee Pestonjee, Ardaseer Framjee, Framjee Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Hormusjee, Bomanjee Dustoor Muncherjee, Sorabjee Dadabhoy, Pordoonjee Pestonjee, Rustomjee Byramjee, Eduljee Nowrojee, Hormusjee Muncherjee, and Bomanjee Nowrojee, as a token of their sincere regard and esteem for the many valuable professional services rendered t. them while he was stationed at Mhow, during the years 1865-66-67, and '68."

In conclusion we bid you farewell, and earnestly express a hope, that after eight years of foreign service you may safely reach your native land, and that Almighty God may ever bless you, and bring you back safe and sound, so that we may once more live among us.

"A wise Physician our wounds to heal."

The signatures to the address correspond with those in the proposed inscription.

The address and presentation were conveyed to Assistant-Surgeon O'Brien through Deputy Inspector General Murphy, the head of his department.

Assistant-Surgeon O'Brien, in a reply, has warmly acknowledged the compliment paid him.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } Ankle }	.. New	232 to 235
Broach ..	... .	225 to 228
Dholleras .. } Bhownuggur }	... .	235 to 240
Veeravull ..	... .	240 to 245
Vingorla ..	... .	225 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned	... .	235 to 240
Khandeish .. } Berars .. }	.. .. ..	215 to 220

Ready sales .....100 Candies.
Market dull.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1868.

SEVENTH DAY: THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

FOOLISH SAILORS.—Thomas Hayward *alias* William Stevenson was charged with theft, or criminal breach of trust, of Rs. 150 on 12th August from Jonathan Edwards. The circumstances were that the men had been liquoring together and Edwards gave prisoner his money to take care of. Prisoner, however, went and got change of a Rs. 100 note at a Marwarrie's and lavishly distributed the piee. Hayward pled not guilty to the first charge but guilty to spending the money given him to take care.

As there had been no other charges against him, His Lordship passed sentence of imprisonment for only six calendar months. He trusted this was a lesson to prisoner not to get into such a scrape again; and was very sorry to see a British seaman in the dock. In reply to an application by Edwards, His Lordship said he could get the money that had not been spent, but as to the note the Marwarrie had got that could not be restored. Edwards had himself to blame for his loss, and this might teach him to be more moderate in his potations.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—William Melling was charged with having on the 28th August used words with intent to insult the modesty of a woman.

It seemed that he was a seaman on board a ship in the harbour, that the captain's wife was living in the cabin, and that he had used the words knowing that the lady would hear him. In reply to the Judge, Mr. Macpherson, who appeared for the prosecution, showed that such charges cannot be disposed of by the police magistrate unless the offence takes place in a public place. The defence was that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time; but the jury found him guilty without the slightest hesitation.

His Lordship passed sentence of imprisonment for three months, remarking that he was sorry to see an Englishman charged with insulting a woman, and particularly sorry to see a British seaman guilty of insulting his captain's wife. He hoped such a charge would never again be brought against the prisoner, and that he would never again see a British seaman so disgraced.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Tulukchund Goolabchund was charged with having on 16th August cheated Narrondass Moolchund, by dishonestly inducing him to deliver up an ingot of gold, or with criminal breach of trust of the same.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee appeared for the prosecutor, but intimated that he was not to lead evidence; and so the prisoner was dismissed.

ALLEDED AUDACIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.—Roychund Nootheram and Shewram Narrayen were charged with cheating Tricumjee, the servant of Canjee Dhurumsey, and causing him to deliver three Government notes of the value of Rs. 2,500. They pled not guilty, and were defended by Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, whilst Mr. Fergusson appeared for the prosecution. The case was heard at last sessions before the Hon ble the Chief Justice but then adjourned as the jury could not agree on a verdict.

The case for the prosecution was that Canjee Dhurumsey, merchant, Mandavie bunder, had a hoondie drawn at Ahmedabad upon him by one Ameermull Kissondass. On the afternoon of the day on which it was due, 25th April, he sent his servant Tricumjee with the amount, Rs. 2,500, in two notes of Rs. 1,000 each and one of Rs. 500. Tricumjee did not exactly know the house in which the payee resided, and in the Marwarree Bazaar meeting the first prisoner he asked him whether he knew where Ameermull resided. The prisoner replied "Oh, yes, we live together opposite the Portuguese Church." He then took Tricumjee there, and when they went upstairs the second prisoner was in the room. Tricumjee said he wanted to see Ameermull, and the second prisoner replied "I am Ameermull; what do you want?" On this Tricumjee told his errand, and the first prisoner, producing a piece of paper, said, "Here is the hoondie," and made some entry in a book, but wrote something on the back of the hoondie, and gave the piece of paper to Tricumjee. The latter gave him the Rs. 2,500, supposing that prisoner was Ameermull and that he was getting the hoondie. On Tricumjee giving the paper to his master he discovered that it was not the hoondie and so went off in search of the prisoners. Tricumjee and he went to the house but found that the prisoners had left. They then went to the police, and Tricumjee and a policeman were left in the room all night. A description was given to the police and a search was made through Bombay, and both the prisoners were on the same night apprehended in the house of a female mendicant at Mahaluxmeec. Superintendent Tighe and Inspector Price spoke to examining the room the prisoners had left in, and stated that it was fitted up like an office, and that of all the names of firms entered in the books none were found to be genuine that the prisoners had been the cheaters.

Mr. Budroodeen then addressed the jury at some length and with so little attention to facts that he was several times interrupted and corrected by the Court. He held that there surely had been conspiracy against the prisoners, and that if there had been cheating it had not been brought home to the prisoners. It seemed singular that a firm with so large a sum of money should not have shroffs to take the money for payment, and if the first witness had spoken the truth he was certain that his master had been right in dismissing him as a fool. Then the books had never been proved as those of the prisoners, nor could they believe the identification of the prisoners—in short it would never do to convict men on such evidence.

His Lordship then summed up, instructing the jury that there was no evidence against the first prisoner. According to the evidence that prisoner's prophetic soul must have told him that there was a very "gullable" person coming along and was difficult to conceive how he could know there was money to get unless he had a spirit of prophecy. Probably this prisoner had had a finger in the pie, but he did not know there was evidence of the charge against him. His Lordship then reviewed the evidence, remarking that Tricumjee had allowed himself to be immensely gulled, but that it would be for the jury to say whether they could place such confidence in the opening statement of the leading witness as to warrant them in convicting the second prisoner.

The jury without retiring found both prisoners not guilty.

His Lordship remarked that there was no doubt the unfortunate prosecutor had been robbed and had had to pay his hoondee twice, but he quite agreed with the verdict of the jury.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.—Dajee Keesow was charged with having on the 29th June attempted to cheat the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company and induced them to deliver Rs. 405. He pled guilty.

Mr. McCulloch addressed the Court in mitigation of sentence. This attempt he said had been made by the use of documents purporting to be bills by the Municipal Commissioner, but His Lordship would see from the depositions that it had not been the act of an accomplished adept, but was the bungling stupid attempt of a very young lad who had unfortunately fallen among evil companions. The prisoner was in no way connected with the Municipality, but was a lad newly from school, and belonged to a family in positions of trust and respectability. Of course His Lordship could not consider these facts, but he would mention that the prisoner would get possession of a decent property, and would not be forced into the criminal ranks of life, as his family were willing to receive him back. Then another point was that he had accepted advice, and pled guilty to this charge rather than adopt the common plan of laying the blame on others; and under these circumstances he hoped that His Lordship would pass such a sentence as would act as a salutary warning, and still so short as not to destroy the hopes they all entertained that prisoner would not suffer from his imprisonment and the acquaintances he would meet there, but would retain his remembrance of home, return to his position, and maintain it through life.

Mr. Ferguson remarked that he was instructed on the part of the prosecution to say they by no means agreed to the recommendation.

Mr. McCulloch—No; nor never do (a laugh).

His Lordship said he would read over the depositions; and sentence was deferred.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Essajee Amerbhoy, Ismail Mahomed, Ackim Essajee, and Khanbhoy Muloobhoy were charged with having on the 26th August broken into the house of Abdool Alley and stolen a neck ornament and other articles and money.

The second prisoner pled not guilty, the others pled guilty. The circumstances as proved were that the prosecutor had left his house at midday, and on return found his house broken into and the property gone. The police were informed and the prisoners apprehended, when they confessed to Mr. Burrett.

The defence stated to the jury by the second prisoner was that he had nothing to do with the matter, but had been implicated though animosity, and was taken by the police and beaten till he pointed out the property and said he had stolen it. His Lordship recalled Mr. Burrett and asked whether there was to his knowledge any truth in the statement that prisoner was beaten, but he replied that there was no ground whatever for such a statement. Prisoner called a witness who told the same story as to beating; said he had told Mr. Souter, identified the havildar that had whipped them, and stated, much to the amusement of the auditory, that they were tied up by ropes round their necks, and so flogged. The havildar referred to was re-called, but he stated in reply to the Court that neither the witness nor the prisoner had been at all beaten.

His Lordship then summed up, remarking that the statement about the beating was the old story in this Court, but there was an old proverb as to there not being smoke where there was no fire, and it was for the jury to form their own opinion.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of receiving stolen property. Sentence was deferred.

FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINING A DECREE.—Moonee, woman, a beggar by profession, was charged with having on the 26th March fraudulently obtained a decree in the Small Cause Court for Rs. 100 which was not due to her.

It seemed that the prisoner had lent Rs. 200 to another beggar woman, then sued her for payment, and though she meantime got payment of Rs. 100 and gave a writing for that, still she took decree for the whole amount and had it executed. The writing, however, was not stamped and was of no value, and therefore His Lordship directed the jury to find the prisoner not guilty. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

The Court then adjourned till next day.

THE JEWISH BURIAL GROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been often said that there is no public in Bombay, and I don't think there can be much doubt that the saying is perfectly true, otherwise such a state of matters as I desire to bring to the notice of your readers would never have been passed over so quietly as it hitherto has been. I have waited now for several days hoping that some person who has more time to devote to writing than I have, would have taken the matter up, but as all have been silent, I must give you the facts myself.

They are shortly these:

On the 2nd instant there died at the European General Hospital a woman named Rossili Branchton. She was a native of Wallachia, about twenty-four years of age, and by religion a Jew. She had resided in Bombay for about three years previously, and was one of the class known in England as "unfortunates," or in Bombay Police Court parlance as courtezans. Having been attacked with dysentery, she, after suffering from it for some time, went into the hospital, and after two or three days died there. I may here mention that on entering the hospital she stated that she was a Jewess—I presume in answer to enquiries made as to this by some of the hospital staff.

On the morning she died some of her friends went to the hospital, and finding her dead at once made preparations to have her buried with Jewish rites and in one of the Jewish burying grounds in Grant Road. The deceased woman having been in the habit with other Jewesses of the same class of attending the Synagogue, over which Mr. Sassoon appears to have supreme control, and having also subscribed towards the funds of the church, her friends, of course, desired that she should be buried in the ground generally used by attendants at that Synagogue,—which comprises most of the European Jews,—and they accordingly applied to Mr. Sassoon for permission, as is usual in such cases. He, however, distinctly refused to allow the burial to take place there. They then applied to the head of the native Jew congregation, from whom they received a similar refusal on the ground that he did not like to act contrary to Mr. Sassoon's wishes in the matter.

On the evening of the 2nd the body was taken to the Sassoon's burying ground, and the friends opened the door and took it inside, hoping that Mr. Sassoon would not further interfere with the interment. Their hopes, however, were futile, for two men, one named Moosajee Solamon, and the other named Benjamin, were sent by Mr. Sassoon to stop it, and they did so. The friends did not like to create a disturbance by insisting on burying the body. They expostulated with the men, but without avail; so they left the body, which was not enclosed in a coffin, on the ground, thinking Mr. Sassoon would not permit it long to remain in that state. Police Inspector Dadson, who lived near the ground, went himself the next day to Mr. Sassoon and asked him to stop further interference, but without effect. Mr Sassoon stated she had been a woman of loose character, and he should not allow her to be buried there. Mr. Dadson told him that he had resided near the ground for three years, and during that time he had seen several women of the same class buried there; but it was all no good. Mr. Sassoon persisted in his refusal. The matter went on thus for three days, during which time the body remained on the ground unburied. As a matter of course during this time decomposition had set in, and the stench caused was sufficient to alarm the neighbourhood. Consequently the Commissioner of Police directed bhungies to take the body and bury it on the Flats, and they did so, and disinfectants were dispersed liberally near where the body had lain.

Now, it appears to me that somebody must be responsible for what may have been the means of causing a pestilence in the neighbourhood of the burying ground, and for what, to say the least of it, is most inhuman and indecent conduct.

Mr. Sassoon may be able to explain his conduct, and I trust he will do so, for I must confess I shall—and I feel assured other of your readers will be glad to know by what authority he, or anybody else, prevented the body of this unfortunate woman from being buried in one of the Jewish burying grounds. I believe I am correct in saying that the ground, in which the body was laid, was purchased in the year 1836 out of funds subscribed by the congregation of the Synagogue attended by Mr. Sassoon, and devoted by them for the use of Jews generally. The other piece of ground was some years since given by Government for the use of the native Jews. There cannot, therefore, possibly be any proprietory right in the ground. Both places have been exempted from assessment by the Government, which could only be because they were looked upon as public Jewish burial grounds. It cannot be said that this woman was not a Jewess, for, if necessary, it can be proved that she was, and that she occasionally attended the Synagogue and subscribed towards its funds, which she is not likely to have done if she was not of the Jewish religion. If, then, she was not recognized, why receive her money?

The woman was doubtless during some years of her life immoral, but who among us is altogether free from vice? It is, and always has been, the custom among Europeans to pity women of this class, and one can hardly understand upon what grounds Asiatics should differ from us in that respect. Mr. Sassoon may think it is his duty, as the head of the Jews here, to try and put down immorality among Jews. If he does, it would be far better if he began with the living, and he would have his hands full enough, for I am informed that nearly all the European unfortunates here are Jewesses. The common feelings of decency among civilized persons usually prevent them from offering indignities to the dead. Has it done so in this case? Mr. Sassoon may think what he has done will act as a warning to the living, but I humbly submit that he might have chosen a much more fitting opportunity for giving the warning, and it might have done some good, instead of which it appears to me that what he has done is calculated to have a directly opposite effect, and to make the friends of the deceased more careless in the manner of spending their lives than ever.

In conclusion, I may remark that I believe there is a public prosecutor in Bombay. Does he not think section 297 of the Penal Code meets a case like the one I have stated, and is it not his duty to make an investigation in the matter?

Bombay, September. H.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TANNAH, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THERE is now some prospect of cheap and easy communication between our little town and Bassein, including the intermediate villages, arrangements having been made to run small steam-boats between those stations. I apprehend that Government will be required to grant some concessions relative to tariffs along the Creek, to induce the proprietors to carry out a scheme so desirable and so well worthy of encouragement.

Our usual yearly sales of licenses to sell spirituous liquors in the district promise to yield a goodly sum to Government this year. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will direct attention in a liberal manner to the construction of new roads, tanks, and wells, and to the improvement of the condition of the district generally in such respects. What we chiefly desire is, some arrangement whereby the produce of the surrounding country may be attracted to a convenient centre.

I learn from authentic sources that Government have resolved on forming a sanitarium on Tonghar hill, in the vicinity of Bassein, for the location of troops, and that some preliminary measures have been taken for that purpose.

There is a growing evil here. I allude to meat and other articles of consumption being often sold with impunity when unfit for human food. Our authorities should do something to ameliorate, if not absolutely check, this state of things. I think our popular doctor here would feel only too glad to find something in this line to occupy him.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

To C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—The Committee of Management, House of Correction, have the honour to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, their Report on that Prison for the official year ending the 31st March last.

2. Several alterations have been made in the Prison building during the past year, in order to render it more secure, and a number of new Cells for European prisoners have been built in yards Nos. 4 and 6. The improvements, alterations, and petty repairs in 1867-68 appear to have cost Rs. 16,462.

3. From the Medical Officer's Report, herewith forwarded, it will be seen that the health of the prisoners has been generally good during the past year, and that proper attention has been paid to cleanliness and to the dietary of the inmates of the Prison. Two prisoners died during the year, but these men were in a delicate state on admission, and were opium-eaters.

4. During the past year the old warders, remaining on the Establishment, were granted gratuities and discharged; and younger men entertained in their place. With a few trifling exceptions the Committee have no occasion to complain of the conduct of the present Establishment, and the Officers of the Prison appear to have performed their duties satisfactorily, and to have worked well together under Major Raitt's able superintendence.

5. The daily average number of prisoners in the Penitentiary during the year of Report was 202, or 90 Europeans and 112 Natives, showing a slight increase as compared with the preceding year, the daily average in 1866-67 having been 196. The total number of prisoners in the Prison in 1867-68 was 976, as shown in the annexed statement.

6. Of the 976 prisoners alluded to 525 were Europeans, 203 Native Christians, 38 Mahomedans, 115 Hindoos, 13 Parsees, and 82 were Purdasees.

7. The statement in the margin shows the number of times the prisoners have been committed to Prison.

Prisoners.	Number of times committed.
847	Once.
88	Twice.
18	Three times.
10	Four times.
8	Five times.
1	Six times.
2	Seven times.
2	Eight times.

8. Complaints against the prisoners for insubordination have not been so frequent during the past year as they were in 1866-67. Four European and four native prisoners were flogged in 1867-68 for a breach of Prison discipline. With these exceptions the conduct of the prisoners has been good, and they appear to have taken kindly to their daily tasks. They have been fully employed in making mats, baskets, picking oakum, making up clothing for Prison use, and other miscellaneous labour. There have been no escapes from the Prison during the year of report.

9. The financial results of the Prison labour during the past year are very satisfactory as compared with the previous years. The Superintendent, as will be seen from the Extract from the Prison Accounts, which accompanies this Report, estimates the net profit of the Prison labour in 1867-68 at Rs. 10,329-3-7, being an increase of about 50 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

10. The increase in the profits derived from the Prison labour and the present satisfactory state of the Prison are no doubt due to improved supervision and more energetic management on the part of the Superintendent, Major Raitt, who has now held the appointment for fifteen months, and the Committee have reason to be satisfied with the able manner in which he and his Deputy, Mr. Mapp, have conducted their duties, and they are glad to find that the exertions of these officers to maintain discipline and to turn the Prison labour to good account have been attended with considerable success.

11. As far as the Committee have been able to ascertain from the several Departments and the Prison Abstracts, it would appear that the maintenance of the Prison cost the State during the past year Rs. 57,424-10-4 as shown below:—

Establishment including Military Warders	Rs.	25,228 14 1
Provisions and clothing supplied by the Commissariat Department	,,	23,915 0 0
Cost of alterations, additions and repairs by the Engineer's Department	,,	10,482 4 6
Medicines and petty supplies	,,	146 14 6
Contingent charges	,,	6,672 12 10
Clerk to the Committee and Peon	,,	1,308 0 0
	Rs.	67,753 13 11
Deduct profits of Prison labour	,,	10,329 3 7
Total Rupees		57,424 10 4

12. The increase in the cost of establishment, as compared with that of the preceding year, is caused by the addition of a fourth Military Warder, and the entertainment of the additional establishment on the civil side of the Prison, at a monthly cost of Rs. 242, which was sanctioned by Government in consequence of frequent representations having been made, that the permanent establishment was inadequate to guard the Prison during the alterations and repairs which were in progress, and also owing to the great number of Europeans confined in it during the past year. The latter cause is still in full force.

13. The increase in the contingent charges, which appear heavy as compared with previous years, is caused by the introduction of four additional gas lights, and by the compensation awarded by Government to several prisoners, on account of a quantity of jewelry which they had deposited with the late Superintendent, and which the latter stated had been stolen from his quarters in the Prison in the early part of 1867.

14. The contingent charges also include several items, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,237-8-0 sanctioned by Government during the year for the purchase of a quantity of Chubb's locks with a safe, water-proof clothing for the Warders, and a quantity of timber for making cupboards to keep the prisoners' clothing in.

15. Taking into account all the charges above adverted to, each prisoner in the House of Correction during the year of Report cost the State Rs. 279-6-0, or Rs. 23-4-6 a month, or about 12 annas and 5 pies a day.

16. During the year 1866-67 the estimated cost of each prisoner was Rs. 297, or Rs. 24-12-0 a month.

17. It therefore appears that notwithstanding the large outlay for new cells and alterations made during the year, and the additional contingent expenses above alluded to, the cost of the maintenance of the Prison in 1867-68 is somewhat less than it was in the preceding year.

18. The heavy charges for the maintenance of the House of Correction are principally caused by the great number of Europeans committed to this Prison and by the defects of the Prison building rendering so large an establishment necessary for the safety of the Prison.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN CONNON, President,
Committee of Management, House of Correction.
Bombay, 9th June, 1868.

SANITARY REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER (SURGEON-MAJOR BROUGHTON) FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

CLIMATE, the same as the general climate of Bombay. The fall of rain as registered at the J. J. Hospital in the neighbourhood was 80-44 inches. The thermometer at the same place maximum 99°, minimum 69°, and the mean for the year 84°. The rain-fall here is greater than the fort or city.

The House of Correction is situated at the outskirts of the native town, and to the north of it. The situation is low and flat, besides the objectionable nature of the site, the building itself is too small and confined for the number of prisoners confined in it. A new yard, having an area of 4,418 square feet, has been built on the western side of

THE CAREER OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

(London Review, Aug. 15.)

AMONG the statesmen whose names the historian of the future will record, as a portion of England's true title to glory, will not be omitted some who played their parts on a stage far removed from the insular microcosm, where alone, as we are too prone to believe, statesmanlike genius can be fully developed. If there was ever a political edifice that, in defiance of philosophic theories of history, was the work of individuals, of a few men of genius, of insight and of action, our empire in India must be so regarded. Take away Clive and Hastings and Wellesley and Bentinck from the record of British conquest and organization in the East, blot out the names of Munro and Malcolm, and Elphinstone and the Grants, erase the exploits of Napier and Gough, and Havelock and Clyde, and what is left worthy of the historian's labour? In the civilized, enlightened, and liberal communities of Europe and America, a sweeping wave of popular thought and feeling may overpower or dwarf all personal impression of character; but, in the East, the man that can fire the souls of others and the man that can sway the minds of others are omnipotent, as were the statesmen of Greece and Rome. To the individual qualities of less than half a dozen men England owes her Indian empire; for the acquisitions of a century were lost at a blow in 1857, and if there had not been the men of whom we speak in the service of England, and vigilantly active to guard her honour and her interests, we had never recovered what was torn from us by the mutiny. Foremost among these energetic and confident spirits was the present Viceroy of India. Sir John Lawrence, since his elevation to supreme authority, has done little or nothing to increase his previously high reputation. It is, therefore, not out of place now, when public rumour announces his early retirement from political life, to recall the events of his career and the features of his character on which will rest his enduring fame.

Very seldom does it happen that out of one family two brothers choosing the same career attain, both of them, such high and honourable distinction as Henry and John Lawrence achieved. Perhaps the case of Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell is the nearest parallel; but the example of the Lawrences was in many respects more noteworthy than that of the Scotts. John Laird Mair Lawrence came of a Scotch family settled in Ulster, and through life he exhibited all the qualities which mark out the Lowland Presbyterians and their Irish brethren from the mass of Englishmen and Irishmen. Londonderry, the famous town of the "'prentice boys," was the place where young John Lawrence first saw the light. The future ruler of India was born in 1811, and educated with his cousins, the Montgomeries,—a name also renowned in Indian story,—at Foyle College, a respectable public school endowed and supervised by the Irish Society. In due time he passed to Haileybury, where he seems to have been little remarkable either for industry or cleverness; and in 1829 he was nominated to a writership in the Civil Service of the Company. All his family interests pointed to India as the field for John Lawrence. There his brother Henry had gone before as an artillery cadet, and there the brothers elected to seek their fortunes in a steady Scotch business-like way, without dreaming of the splendid and arduous destinies that lay before them. John Lawrence's official life dates from 1831, when he was formally appointed Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi. The city of the Mogul Emperors, with the fate of which in later years the fate of Lawrence himself was so closely interwoven, was a scene admirably fitted to instruct the young civilian in those practical duties—half administrative, half diplomatic—which were to form the business of his life. The Mohammedan capital of India, with its Moslem aristocracy, its Hindu population, its licentious court, and its oppressive atmosphere of intrigue and falsehood, was the best of all schools for the Indian politician. And we may be sure that Lawrence profited by its lessons; for, though for the next ten years his career was uneventful, he proved, when the opportunity came for active effort and the development of original character, that he had carefully studied the country and the people, and had learned to read men. In 1833, Lawrence was temporarily appointed officiating magistrate and collector, and in the following year was transferred to Paniput. In 1836 he became joint magistrate and deputy collector to Goorgaun and the southern division of Delhi; and two years later, being placed in sole charge of Goorgaun, he was intrusted with the settlement of the land revenue in Zillah Etawah. This was his first important official work. In the early spring of 1840 he left for Europe on furlough, and did not return to India until the latter end of 1842.

On his return, after some temporary and unimportant appointment, John Lawrence was selected to fill the office of judge magistrate and collector for the Central Division of Bengal; and it was in this position that his good fortune opened to him a more brilliant career less limited by routine. The Governor-General, Sir Henry (afterwards Lord) Hardinge, was brought into close and frequent intercourse with Lawrence, and formed so high an opinion of the young civilian's intelligence and energy that, when, in 1846, after the termination of the first Sikh war, the provinces beyond the Sutlej were ceded to the Company, and formed into a commissionership, Lawrence was chosen to take in hand the laborious task of organizing and civilizing these territories, which had almost been desolated by a succession of disastrous wars. A vast field was thus thrown open to the administrative ability of Lawrence. Not only had the anarchy of years thrown into utter confusion the social system and palsied the agricultural industry of the province, but the political atmosphere was disturbed and heavy with electric forces. Lawrence addressed himself in the first place—having restored some outward order—to fix the revenue upon a just and reasonable basis, and to encourage the peasantry to put the land again into cultivation. A measure of success had already been attained when the work was interrupted by political events, not wholly unexpected, of the highest consequence to the English power. The smouldering discontent of the Sikhs broke out in the beginning of 1848; Vans Agnew and Anderson were savagely murdered at Mooltan, and in a week all the Punjab was in a flame. This is not the place to refer to the events of the Second Sikh war, which ended, it will be remembered, with Lord Gough's crowning victory at Goojerat on the 21st February, 1849. The Sikhs frankly acknowledged their defeat; they surrendered their territory; and Lord Dalhousie, acting in accordance with the policy of annexation which he ever pursued, added the Punjab to the dominions of the Company. The question at once pressed itself upon the Governor-General—how was this newly-acquired province to be administered? The position which John Lawrence had held in the Trans-Sutlej States pointed him out as the man to introduce order among the turbulent Sikhs, and, but for the fact that the claims of his brother Henry were equally well-founded, the former would no doubt have been placed in sole charge of the Punjab. Sir Henry Lawrence, when the war broke out, had been the Resident at Lahore, and his political experience and original character were judged to be essential to any settlement of the Sikh States. Between the claims of the brothers, the Governor-General did not attempt to arbitrate, but an arrangement was made by which the administration of the province was placed in the hands of a board, consisting of three members—the two Lawrences and a civilian experienced in finance. After a time the chaos was reduced to order, and the Sikhs were reconciled to the rule of the English; but the notions of government that the two brothers entertained were too diverse to render practicable the continuance of this administration by commission. The board was broken up, and the sole charge of the province was intrusted to John Lawrence.

The methods by which the Lawrences introduced the elements of a regular and civilized government among the rude and warlike inhabitants of the Punjab well deserve the attention of all who look with eager interest upon the task which England had undertaken in the East. By dint of almost superhuman labour the revenue was in some measure established on a proper basis. The restless and military spirit of the Sikhs was turned to good account by raising an irregular force which, in the crisis that was so soon to peril the British rule in India, proved singularly faithful and efficient. The sevices of John Lawrence now began to be recognised not only by the Anglo-Indian community, but by public opinion in England. In 1856 he received the first official reward of his exertions, and was made a K. C. B. In the following year he was raised to the rank of G. C. B., and in 1858 he became a baronet. He has been sworn of the Privy Council, and when the order of the Star of India was founded he was chosen one of the first knight-companions. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have united in doing reverence to the great Indian statesman, and have conferred upon him those honorary degrees which even great warriors and politicians have been known to sigh for.

In recording the influx of these accumulated honours on John Lawrence, we have passed out of the order of events, and we must now glance back at the most momentous epoch in the life of the man, and in the history of the country which he has been called to rule. In the midst of Lawrence's administrative triumphs in the Punjab, the Bengal army mutinied This is not the place to examine the causes of that fearful outbreak of rebellious passion. It is enough to say that we were every way culpable in our treatment of the Hindus. We were wrong in our over-indulgence of the Bengal soldiers; we were wrong in our heedless indifference to their complaints and discontent; we were wrong in permitting them for an instant to doubt of our impartial justice where their superstitions were concerned. From whatever causes, the mutiny flamed out with a violence unprecedented even in Oriental revolutions. Yet at the outset a vigorous hand might have done much to hold the rebellious in check, and to cow the hesitating into obedience. At Barrackpore, the mutineers were baulked in their evil designs by the strong will of General Hearsey. At Meerut unhappily the weakness of General Hewitt encouraged them to hope for an easy success. The Sepoy triumph at Meerut stirred all Bengal with the hope of throwing aside the yoke of the English. At Delhi, the Mogul princes put themselves at the head of Moslem enthusiasm, and the English power was swept away in the capital of Aurungzebe. The European residents were massacred, and all communication with the rest of India was cut off; but before the mutineers had severed the wires, a faithful clerk at the telegraph office—he was killed five minutes later—had time to send on this message to Lahore: "The Sepoys have come in from Meerut and are burning everything. Mr. Todd is dead, and, we hear, several Europeans. We must shut up." From Lahore the news flew silently on to Rawul Pindee in the hills, where John Lawrence was; to Peshawur, where Brigadier Sydney Cotton, Colonel Herbert Edwardes, and Colonel John Nicholson were keeping the turbulent Sikhs in order. The English kept the secret of the fatal message. Lawrence and his subordinates at once took measures to meet the danger; but it was not the Sikhs they feared. It was the trusted Bengal Sepoys, who were sent to the Punjab to guard against Sikh conspiracies, whom it was necessary now to disarm and hold down. The Sikhs, chiefs and people alike, stood by us manfully. Our most strenuous ally was the Rajah of Kuppurthulla, who ruled the territory that lies between the Beas and the Sutlej. But better than any ally was the spirit that inspired Lawrence and his followers. Lahore it was discovered that the mutiny had infected the Sepoys; they were disarmed before they knew how their brethren in the south-east had fared. At Ferozepore they mutinied, but were crushed. At Peshawur, the key to our position in the north-west, Cotton, Edwardes, and Nicholson, formed a moveable column, swept all the country around and awed the disaffected into quietude. Throughout the whole of the Punjab Lawrence, aided by Montgomery and the other civil and military officers, maintained order and upheld the authority of the Company. But it was not so much by what he did himself as by the influence he exerted over others that Lawrence preserved India. If there was firmness in the North, there was weakness in high places in the South, and Lawrence undertook both to hold his own ground and to direct the wavering counsels of the authorities in Bengal.

Now, General Anson, who at this time was Commander-in-Chief of the British armies in India, was a man who whose chief claim to distinction it was, as it was his pride, that he was accounted to be the best whist-player in England. As a soldier, he was not deficient either in a certain force of character or in practical insight, and his personal courage has never been brought into question; but whether it was that the Fabian principles of his favourite game had infected his mind, or that beneath his firm front there was hidden feebness of soul, General Anson was too prone, in the presence of great emergencies, to dally with a policy of inaction and to look for aid to others and not within. Such a man needed to be guided and sustained by a stronger spirit. And the fortune of England possessed in John Lawrence a spirit fitted almost precisely so to guide and sustain. As the horrible story of disaster and crime came with a rapid succession of shocks upon Anson in his precarious position at Umballa, and he saw all around him through the length and breadth of Bengal the mutiny triumphant and the British power swept away in ruin, the soul of the English Commander-in-Chief quailed. The daring policy of Lawrence,—"the Scipio-Africanus policy," as Stonewall Jackson used to call it, of striking home at the heart of the enemy's strength,—overpowered the senses of Anson. He telegraphed back to the Punjab that immediate action on the offensive was dangerous or rather impossible. Was it not better, he asked, to wait for reinforcements and to entrench against the mutineers? Very laconically, and in language the most intelligible to a whist-player, Lawrence flashed back through those precious wires the reply "When in doubt, win the trick: clubs are trumps, not spades." It was this message that saved India for England. Lawrence had succeeded in inspiring the military authorities in Bengal with some portion of his own fiery zeal and indomitable resolution. And it was well that he did so in time, for the mutineers, everywhere they had the opportunity, severed the telegraph-wires, so that at last all the responsibility of preserving and governing the North-West of India, from Agra to the Khyber Pass and the banks of the Suleiman, fell upon Lawrence alone. With Sydney Cotton, and Herbert Edwardes, and John Nicholson to help him, Lawrence undertook a double task, either part of which would have borne down the energies of a meaner intellect. He took upon himself at once to hold down disaffection in the Punjab and to strike boldly at the heart of the mutiny by urging on the siege of Delhi.

In the Punjab, indeed, there was still serious danger. There were mutinies at Sealkote and Lahore. At Umritsur, the Deputy-Commissioner, Mr. Cooper, captured nearly three hundred rebels, and, unable to keep them prisoners, and afraid to let them go, he executed the whole number. In August the peril reached its height. The Mohammedan fanatics beyond the mountains had heard the news from Delhi, and they burned for the opportunity of throwing themselves down through the Khyber Pass upon the English, and of requiting their debt to the "Army of Vengeance." The priesthood endeavoured to excite the zeal of fanatics below the slopes of the Himalayas, but they only partially succeeded, and Herbert Edwardes, without great difficulty, suppressed the partial and disorganized outbreak of rebellion. The Punjab never slipped for an instant from the controlling hand of Lawrence,

Meanwhile the siege of Delhi was proceeding, and here it was so well known that the commanding mind was that of Lawrence that the mutineers resorted to strange fraud to put the populace in heart as to the result of the war. They selected a fair-complexioned native of Cashmere, who in some degree resembled the dreaded Commissioners of the Punjab, dressed him in English habit, and paraded him through the streets in fetters, as "Jan Larrens." But however this craft might encourage the mutiny within the walls, it could not stay the victorious progress of the English without. If Lawrence was the brain of the besieging force, Nicholson was its right hand. The English, animated by the recollection of the horrible crimes of the Sepoys, were scarcely more zealous for the fight than the Sikhs, whose hatred of the Moslem dated from the day when their great Gooroo, Tej Sing, was cruelly slain by Aurungzebe. At last the perseverance of Lawrence triumphed; Delhi surrendered, but the joy of the victory was damped by the death of Nicholson, who fell at the Lahore gate at the very acme of his success. Hodson, the celebrated commander of the Irregular Horse, slew the Mogul princes with his own hand; and the aged Emperor was deprived of his rank and reduced to the state of a pensioned prisoner. From this time forward, Lawrence having secured the stability of his own Government was able to assist materially the military operations of Lower Bengal. The work that he had accomplished was gigantic. He had to deal, when the mutiny broke out, with a rebel army of forty thousand men; these he disarmed and subdued, and instead of them he raised as it were from the ground a tried warlike and faithful force as large and well disciplined, with which he conducted to a successful issue one of the most memorable sieges of modern times.

On the death of Lord Elgin in 1863, Lawrence was chosen with universal approbation to succeed to the office of Viceroy. Great expectations were entertained of his capacity to fill the high post to which he was thus raised, and peculiar honours were paid to him on his elevation. The Court of Directors of the East India Company granted him a pension of £2,000 a year, which, by special Act of Parliament, he is permitted to receive along with his full salary as Governor-General. Sir John Lawrence's five years' term of office will expire in a few months, and already speculation is rife as to the choice of his successor, Lord Mayo and Sir Stafford Northcote, among others, having been mentioned; but in no quarter is any great regret expressed for the retirement of the man who saved the Punjab and the whole of British India in 1857. In fact, Sir John Lawrence seems to have proved himself better qualified to shine in emergencies than in the routine of ordinary policy. He is not popular in India, where, rightly or wrongly, he is charged with a tendency to advance favourites and to neglect eminent civilians, whose views may differ from his own. His peace policy, the wisest and most honourable that an English ruler has ever pursued in India, has brought more obloquy upon him than any other of his real or supposed offences. For this he will be honoured, when personal and temporary prejudices have died out, not less than for the courage and energy to which we owe the safety of India.

THE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

(Army and Navy Gazette, Aug. 15.)

AT the present moment, when the attention of the nation has just been so earnestly directed to the great question of our fortifications and their armament generally, in conjunction with the constitution of the several branches of our Reserve forces, we cannot refrain from specially commenting upon the annual encampment and prize competition of the Artillery Volunteers held last week at Shoeburyness, and which, as having this year decidedly exhibited all the life and vigour of a firmly-established institution, was, in many respects, one of the most important events of the kind which has ever taken place in this, or perhaps, in any other country. For while several other nations have their rifle meetings, corresponding, more or less, to our own Wimbledon, we believe that, notwithstanding the vast importance now attached to ordnance of every kind by all the nations of the world, in none save England is there to be found such a great gun competition as that for which our Artillery Volunteers have lately been assembled together at the British School of Gunnery. This yearly gathering, aptly termed the "Wimbledon of the Artillery," owes its origin and continued existence to the exertions of the National Artillery Association, which, we need scarcely observe, stands in precisely the same relation to the artillery as the National Rifle Association does to the rifle branch of the Volunteer force—the recent meeting having been the fourth of the series, and by far the largest and most successful of all. Without at all desiring to draw any invidious comparison between the two chief arms of the Volunteer service, there can, we consider, be little question as to the superiority of the artillery branch in point of usefulness, if not also in respect of physique and intelligence, to say nothing of any direct extra value from the additional training and skill required to render its members really efficient. Nor will this fact become the less apparent when we recollect that in the mere routine of his drill, and even apart from all the special risks involved in the use of explosive agents as actual practice, the artilleryman is, from the very nature of his duties, constantly exposed to numberless dangers and accidents to life and limb, which in a manner rarely, if ever demanded from the rifleman, are incessantly calling into play powers both of body and mind, the continual exercise of which cannot but tend to the development and sharpening of a man's whole faculties. It is, then, as a medium for training and testing to the very best advantage through the excitement of a noble emulation and rivalry of skill between corps and corps, the many qualifications which thus go to make up the efficient gunner, that the National Artillery Association renders such signal service to the Artillery Volunteers, and, through them, to the nation at large, which, in the utter absence of any resources for machinery of its own for promoting so essential an object, is, very deeply indebted to the Association for its patriotic efforts to supply the need. For in view of the incalculable benefit wrought for the Rifle Volunteers by the sister association at Wimbledon, we would indeed be compelled to regard it as no slight calamity were there in existence no similar institution for ensuring the like encouragement and stimulus to that one arm of the force which, from the greater risks peculiarly incidental to its service, would seem more especially to require it.

For the full and satisfactory attainment of the end in view, no fitter station for an encampment and the carrying out of the competitive firing could have been found by the association than that placed at its disposal at Shoeburyness. Combining for the purpose all the advantages of a purely Artillery establishment, with a total absence of the many drawbacks to morality and discipline so generally to be found in proximity to any military station or garrison town, Shoeburyness possesses the unrivalled distinction of the prestige attaching to its position as the one school of gunnery, whose very atmosphere and surroundings, with the ponderous results of experiments lying about on all sides, are pre-eminently calculated to inspire the artilleryman with a true conception of the duties and responsibilities connected with the branch of the service to which he belongs. That the site, too, is one altogether well suited for a really military encampment of short duration may be best inferred from the condition of the camp throughout the whole period, and the ease and pleasure with which, both as regards officers and men, it was invariably found possible, by day and by night, to maintain the strictest discipline with a staff all but entirely composed of Volunteer officers. Nor, besides the good effect of the spirit of inquiry excited by the school itself, with the consequent increase in the enlightenment of men drawn in small detachments from corps stationed in every part of Great Britain, and again dispersed amongst their comrades, is it to be reckoned by any means the least of the benefits gained that the most cordial terms of friendship subsisted between the Volunteers, while under canvas, and the regular arm of the Royal Artillery; to the officers of which, in particular, we are assured that every member of the force in camp was laid under great obligations for their unremitting labours, and the unvarying courtesy and aid extended to their visitors, by each and all, from the highest to the lowest.

During the recent meeting nearly eight hundred men—or about seventy-five gun detachments, representing some thirty-six different corps—occupied the encampment, being fully double the greatest number ever brought together under the auspices of the National Artillery Association; and, both in respect of the number of competitors and the prizes offered, as well as with regard to the general results of the competition, the whole of the proceedings from beginning to end were characterized by an amount of success hitherto unequal at the Artillery Wimbledon. To criticise with any degree of minuteness the whole of the practice and scores made in the competitions for the several prizes would here be impossible; but we may briefly notice some of the chief results with the two principle descriptions of ordnance used—viz., the old heavy smooth-bore pieces, and the Armstrong 40-pounder breech-loading rifled gun. While the drill of the men and handling of the guns, of whatever nature, by the Volunteer detachments generally, elicited great commendation from the competent judges present throughout the meeting, including the several officers of the Royal Artillery who had charge of the batteries, the actual result of the firing with the smooth-bores in particular may be regarded as having been most creditable. In some noble instances, indeed, the practice was considered to have reached a high pitch of excellence—as in the competition for the Lords' and Commons' Prize, in which the winners (2nd detachment 1st Sussex) made the large score of 40 out of a possible 55; and when the 7th West York made 42 points (the highest obtained during the meeting) in winning the Consolation Prize Cups; or, again in another competition, during which upwards of 370 rounds were fired, at ranges of 1,250 and 1,500 yards, with a percentage of hits, all within the small "bounds" marked out at the targets, amounting to nearly 65, or a total of 242 hits against 133 misses.

With the Armstrong, however, the results were somewhat less satisfactory, so far as the practice was concerned, owing no doubt to the fact that the great majority of the detachments, though well up to the manipulation of the piece for drill purposes, had never actually fired with the weapon before, and accordingly had little or no practical acquaintance with its capabilities, or with the management of the tangent scales and delicate sighting mechanism. For such is the extreme accuracy of the gun itself, that the Royal Artillery hold the theory that, having duly ascertained the range and elevation so as once to hit his mark, the man laying the gun should continue to strike the object at each subsequent shot, except his own powers of accuracy be marred by some physical defect. The 40-pounder Armstrong was the gun employed in shooting for Her Majesty's ten silver cups, in every respect the "spolia opima" of the whole meeting, and into the results of the contest for which, therefore, we shall endeavour to enter more critically. In this competition, during which the firing took place alternately at 1,500 and 2,000 yards range, not more that fifty-eight shots struck the target direct (the only kind of hits allowed to count) out of a total of 370 fired—being thirty-nine hits out of 222 rounds at the 1,500 yards, and nineteen hits out of a possible 148 at the 2,000 yards target,—*i.e.*, about one hit in seven. Or, to put the result in another way, out of the seventy-five detachments engaged in the competition, one withdrew altogether, thirty-three never hit the target at all; and the large number of thirty-one struck it but once each out their five chances; while only six detachments made two hits, though as many as five succeeded in getting their three hits a-piece, and thus scored thirty-six points each (twelve per hit), except one detachment, the 1st Midlothian, which lost two points through failing to complete its firing within the ten minutes allowed, but which subsequently obtained the 2nd Middlesex Prize for the highest average score gained at the meeting.

As a matter of interest, in connection with what was so crucial a test for the Volunteers, we subjoin the scores of the four detachments which actually came out at the head of the whole seventy-five competitors, each with exactly the same number of points, viz:—

QUEEN'S PRIZE.

	1,500 yds.	2,000 yds.	1,500 yds.	2,000 yds.	1,500 yds.	Time. m	s	Total points.
5th West York..	12	0	12	0	12	6	58	36
Midlothian....	12	0	0	12	12	8	8	36
2nd Kent.....	0	12	12	12	0	8	8	36
10th Kent.....	0	12	12	12	0	9	46	36

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On Ireland do.	.....	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 13/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balances not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	.. ..	6 per cent.
6 do..	.. ..	5 ,,
3 do....	....	3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£923,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £461,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,300.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 12 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Bampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS.....	Medoc.....per doz.	Rs. 18
	Medoc Vieux.....	,, 21
	Margaux.....	,, 18
	St. Emilion.....	,, 20
	St Estephe.....	,, 20
	Haut Sauternes.....	,, 20
	Graves 1 er. Cru.....	,, 20
	Chateau Leoville.....	,, 25
	Grand Chateau Larose...	,, 25
	Grand Chateau Lafitte...	,, 25
BURGUNDY.	Chambertin.....	,, 30

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good.....	Rs. 21	per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine.....	,, 24	,,
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine...	,, 28	,,
Vino de Pasto.....	,, 30	,,

CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No 1..... Rs. 33 per doz.
Do. ,, 2..... ,, 25 ,,

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22	Rs. 24

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
VINO DE PASTO.
A "light fruity" Wine.

	Cash.	Credit
Per dozen	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
SOLE AGENTS,

Have received their first shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel,
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower.

A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with